and children, and a resolute, manly determination to expose these thieves and bring them to justice. What these robbers in Columbia and elsewhere about the State want is money, not lands and houses; they cannot get on without money, and if the taxpayers withhold the taxes the crash is inevitable. But say some taxpayers who can make a shift to pay their taxes, our lands and houses will be sold and our business ruined. Others say we will be

and our business ruined. Others say we will be proclaimed to be in rebellion, and troops be sent here as in the upper counties. Now.

be sent here as in the upper counties. Now, if all agree not to pay the taxes, all will agree not to buy the property levied on for taxes. That disposes of every taxpayer in the State as a bidder. But, say some timid ones, the negroes will buy. Suppose they do; what barm it they pay the full value of the land? The moment they become landed propeietors and taxpayers their interest is identified with ours. But where will the negroes get the money to p. 7 their bids? And surely no taxpayer whose land is advertised for taxes will allow it to be knocked down for less than its value. But the State will buy it. Suppose it

value. But the State will buy it. Suppose it does, will that put a dollar in the treasury? And I have already shown it is money, not lands and houses, that the State needs in this emergency. But, says another, speculators will buy. What speculators? The taxpayers will not bid. We have been offering our lands for sale since the war, and can find no buyers. Besides, speculators will not buy the bonds of the State at forty cents on the dollar, and lands and houses.

an inviting investment. So that it comes to this, if the property of the taxpayers be put up for sale, not a single taxpayer will be a bidder, the proprietor will run it to its full value, (but here comes in timidity with another suggestion, his hid will not be original.

One more suggestion, at the risk of being tedious. This collapse will expose to our colored people the utter unworthiness of the men who have heretofore led and cheated them.

who have neretotore led and cheated them. We must take advantage of it. It is the way God has opened for us to escape this terrible thraidom. All who own lands need labor. The best labor for us, in the world, is negro labor. If the foreigner was as good or better, it will take years to turn the tide of immigration. We are not in a condition to wait: we

tion. We are not in a condition to wait; we

it will take years to thin the tide of imingration. We are not in a condition to wait; we
are compelled to work from year to year to
escape starvation. The white people of this
State never have been unfriendly to the negro—
nay, they are the best and only true friends
they have in the world. It is their inclination
and their duty to make him an intelligent,
useful laborer. If we gain their confidence
this can be done. Is it practicable? I think
it is, but difficult after the previous teaching to which they have been subjected,
and to which they are now exposed.
Let every landed proprietor in the
State who has a surplus of land, agree to sell,
or lease on long time, forty or fifty acres of his
land to our negro laborers on the condition
that the purchaser or lessee will give him so
many days work in the week for the rent, or
the purchase money. This is the general outline. I have not time or inclination to go

many days work in the week to the feat, of the purchase money. This is the general outline. I have not time or inclination to go into the details, but it will give us the most contented peasantry and laboring class in the world. Confidence would be re-established, the influence of the carpet-bagger and scalaring detartored and good government restored.

wag destroyed and good government restored.

Let the convention reassemble and counsel the people to a manly, peaceful assertion of their rights and duties. In the meantime let the newspapers of the State discuss this matter caimly and intelligently.

I am, with sincere esteem, yours truly, A. P. ALRICH.

THE ARRESTS IN UNION.

Terrible Condition of the County-

Dismal Cutlook.

(From the Union Times.)

Since our last issue, the following gentiemen have been arrested and are now confined in the courthouse: Dr. J. N. Moore, Nevil Hawkins, C. Hawkins and Isaac Trammel. Dr.

Moore, who is undoubtedly one of the mos

guiet, gentlemanly and honorable men in the State, was arrested upon the affidavit of a negro, who had seen him ride out to visit his patients, one cold wet night, with the hood attached to his india-rubber overcoat over his head. Most of the other prisoners here were arrested under affidavits of S. T. Poinier and F.

E. Ray, charging them with riotous conduct in the streets of Union while those men were here, more than a year ago. The result of the present state of affairs in

The result of the present state of affairs in this county will inevitably bring great suffering and want upon the colored people next year. Already, in consequence of arrests and flights, a sufficient number of white land owners and employers nave left farms whereon at least two hundred laborers are employed this year. These farms will not be cultivated next year, while all the necessary animals, implements, &c., employed upon them must be sold out of the county, for but few in it will be able to buy them. Without horses or mules, implements

them. Without horses or mules, implements or food, and with no money or credit to buy these indispensables for making a crop, the negroes will be compelled to resort to one of

two plans-robbing and stealing, or leave the

county. The food crop of this county, in the aggregate, is not sufficient to last over six

months, and as the negroes own but a very

small share of it we cannot see what these misguided people are to do. Truly will they say, "save us from our friends."

A JAIL DELIVERY.

Five Prisoners Escape-Only One Re-

captured.

(From the Marlboro' Times.)

On last Tuesday afternoon there was another general jail delivery in this place, the prisoners confined in jail, five in number, breaking out and making for the creek just in rear of the jail. Their names are as follows: Allison

Jacobs, Andrew Blue, Walter Harrington, Florence St. ong and Anthony David. Ot these, the two last named, Florence Strong and Anthony David, were recaptured; the others

Anthony David, were recaptured; the others made good their escape. The escape of the prisoners is owing to the fact that two of them were allowed the freedom of the jail passage, and the sheriff's son, going up into the passage, without any one with him to lock the passage door behind him, these two overpowered him, and released the others, when all hands made for the creek. Instant pursuit was made. Florance Strong a man and not

was made. Florence Strong, a man, and not a woman as his name would indicate, was retaken before he got out of the jail yard; Authony David was recaptured after having gotten some distance in the creek by Issuer

ten some distance in the creek, by Jasper Easterling, son of the sheriff; and the others,

as aready stated, effected their escape. We think it nothing more than a simple act of justice to Jasper Easterling to say that he acted well, and bore himself bravely in the affair, pursuing, capturing and bringing back a man much larger than himself, and this, too, not-

withstanding the fact that his own arm had

HUSBAND'S LIABILITY FOR WIFE'S BILLS.

An action was decided in Philadelphia, Wednesday, by Judge Thayer, in favor of a husband who had been sued by a dry goods firm for the amount of a bill run up by his wite.

Detence set up that detendant furnished his

wife with an ample supply of necessaries. In the course of his charge, Judge Thayer said: "It is a false and foolish notion for tradespeo-ple to entertain that a husband is bound to

people come to distinctly understand it "a very sensible step will have been accomplish-

ed towards reform in the wanton extrava-gance and ruinous folly which, under the meretricious impulse of the stupid despot called 'fashion,' so wastes the substance, mars the manners, deforms the persons, de-

en severely injured in the first struggle in

as already stated, effected their escape.

arrested under affidavits of S. T. Pointer

But the State will buy it. Suppose

## OUR PLUNDERED STATE.

THE POLITICAL BUZZARDS HOVER ING ABOUT THE CAPITAL.

Familiar Scenes in the Statehouse-The Dennis Committee-Everybody Keeping Dark-The Columbia Banks-The Chester Arrests.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS ]

COLUMBIA, November 20. The members of the Legislature are beginning to make their appearance. The rest of the political buzzards, in the shape of committee-clerks and lobbyists, are rapidly gathering together, and scores of hungry-looking faces that have been missed all the summer may now be seen daily flitting through the corridors of the new Statehouse. The Legislative investigating committee, headed by Upholsterer Dennis, are expected here this week, but nobody seems to know what is to be the resuit of their arduous researches. In fact a studied reserve prevails everywhere among the black and white Solons, as well as among not buy the bonds of the State at forty the State officials and their little army of undin an insolvent State, taxed to death, are not in an insolvent State, taxed to death, are not in an insolvent State, taxed to death, are not in an insolvent state, taxed to death, are not strappers.

The report that any national bank in this city has been affected by the tumble of State bonds is without foundation. Doubtless in many cases individuals connected with the banks have suffered heavy losses by the decline, but the banks themselves have been in no wise affected. They have not been dealing in this class of securities. Depositors in the country have, therefore, no reason to be alarmed. There were a few more arrests in Chester

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

Views of the Hon. A. P. Aldrich.

THE OAKS, BARNWELL, S. C., November 14, 1871. To the Hon. James Chesnut, Chairman of the Executive Committee Taxpayers' Conven-

MY DEAR SIR-The startling reports and publications as to the desperate condition of the financial affairs of the State, induce me, as a member of the executive committee of the Taxpayers' Convention, to address you as its chairman. That committee, as you know, with the president of the convention, the Hon-Mr. Porter, is charged with the duty of calling the convention together, when, in their opinion, the interests of the taxpayers may demand it. I think the late developments impose upon us the duty of considering that proposi

On the 8th of April last, in anticipation o the meeting of the convention, I prepared the leading article of the Barnwell Sentinel, our county paper, in which I advised the policy of county paper, in which I advised the policy of not paying the taxes. At our county meeting, to appoint delegates to the convention, I introduced a resolution to the same effect, which was adopted by the meeting. When the convention was organized and the committees appointed, you will remember, I submitted the same proposition to our committee, with a view to obtain its judgment. Governor Scott and, I think, all the executive officers of the State appeared to be in perfect accord with and, I think, all the executive officers of the State appeared to be in perfect accord with the representative men of the State then in Columbia as delegates to the Taxpaxers Convention. They not only expressed a willingness, but anxiety, to give all the information required, a perfect acquiescence in a full investigation, and a desire to co-operate in any clan of retreprehenent and economy that would lan of retrenchment and economy that would reserve the credit of the State and lighten

the burdens of the taxpayers.

Under these circumstances, the committee, as I think wisely, the determined not to act on my resolution, and while they were not disposed to express any doubts as to the good faith of Governor Scott and his heads of defaith of Governor Scott and in heads of de-partments, thought it wise to retain the reso-lution and to recommend that the convention adjourn, subject to the call of the president and the executive committee. I think the

and the executive committee. I think the time has arrived to consider that proposition. It gives me pleasure to see that THE CHARLESTON NEWS has adopted this suggestion, viz: to refuse to pay the taxes. In other words, to withhold its supplies, and thus stop the wheels of government. By the most favorable statement that can be made, the present little officers have received and approsent State officers have received and appro-priated, not to use harsher word,

Bonds issued. \$11,204,000.00 Taxes collected. 5,722,809.00

Governor scott promised the likepayers Convention that the second tax ordered to be collected this year, should not be called in be-fore the 1st of March, 1872. But there is not a dollar in the treasury, and the exposure of the frauds practiced in New York, as to the bonds, has so utterly prestrated the credit of the State, that no more money can be raised there. Under this condition, it is said, Governor Scott has determined to forfelt his plader for an extractor of the condition. edge for an extension of time, and to require pledge for an extension of time, and to require the taxes to be paid promptly. The necessi-ties of the State compel him to this course There is not a dollar to carry on the State go. ernment; State officers, judges, juries and constables cannot be paid, unless the taxes be collected, to say nothing of school teachers and other honest claimants. So that the whole machinery of government must stop. Now this, in my judgment, is the very con-trion most to be desired, because it will open the eyes of the deluded supporters of these men, to the character of the unworthy adventurers who have so long deceived them, rob-be the State, and have so cruelly and shamefully squandered the hard earnings of this op-

cully squandered the hard earnings of this oppressed people.
In view of our present mortifying and distre-sed condition, I renew my proposition of
last spring, not to pay the taxes. But as such
a plan of action cannot be carried out with
unanimity and concert of design, it will be
necessary for the convention to meet and perfect the details, so that every taxpayer will
not only have its moral support, but be instructed as to the mode of operation. Hence,
I address this note to you through the newsnaners, in order to invite attention, elicit dispapers, in order to invite attention, elicit dispapers, in order to invite attention, elicit discussion, and prepare the public mind for the
cheerful reception of any scheme that may be
prepared for adoption. Let us see how
this plan will work. The State government
is at a dead l.ck. It has not a dollar in the
treasury, and no credit in New York, or
any other financial centre. Money is absolutely necessary to carry it on. Money
cannot be had, except by collecting the
taxes. If the taxpayers, with unanimity, determine not to pay the taxes, where are they?
What will they do? What can they do? Absolutely nothing! And it does seem to me, if
we put our heads together for a particitic purpose, some legal process may be invented by we put our heads together for a patriotic purpose, some legal process may be invented by which this whole sickening acheme of fraud and robbery will be exposed, and the eyes of the deluded victims of there people opened. For let them slander us as they will, you and I, and every gentleman slaveholder in the South feel a deep spmpathy for these people. We were born and raised with them; we inherited them; our children played with them; and it is our duty, our interest, as well as our inclination, to save them.

and it is our duty, our interest, as well as our inclination, to save them.

I am aware that a dreadful timidity oppresses our people, not personal tear, for of that they are incapable, but the fear of Grant's cohorts, the jail, under the provisions of the Ku-Klux bill, and the consequent want and distress to their families. This is the terrible nightmare that weighs them down, and we are not the only people in history who have suffered so great a calamity. We must look this thing right full in the face; the alternative presented to us is the confiscation of our lands, all that we have in the face; the alternative presented to us is the confiscation of our lands, all that we have left. This involves the support of our wives THE OPEN POLAR SEA

REPORT OF LIEUTENANT PAYER OF THE GERMAN EXPEDITION.

The Best Route to the North Pole.

The Geographical and Statistical Society of Frankfort-on-the-Main has received a report from Lieutenant Julius Payer, one of the two leaders of the German expedition to the North Pole. It is dated "October 9, from the Norwegian coast, on board the ship Harald Haarfage," and presents some new facts of very great interest. After some introductory re-

marks, the report goes on to say: The preliminary expedition for the explora The preliminary expedition for the exploration of the sea between Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla, which is to be followed next year by an expedition of greater magnitude, has achieved a very unexpected result, one which is opposed to all previous calculations. The reason why the principal object of the expedition—viz: The exploration of King Karl's Land—has not and could not be consistently carried out will be explained to you by Naval Lieutenant Weyprecht personally. As an offset against this fallure there appears, however, the discovery of an extensive open polar sea in place of the unknown waters, which were formerly considered unnavigable. The Russians, the Swedes and even the German expedition of 1868, vainly attempted to peneexpedition of 1868, vainly attempted to pene-trate even as far as the southern part of this polar sea. But the result now obtained is cal-culated to give a different turn to the whole polar question, and to create a new basis for the exploration of the North Pole.

value, (but here comes in timidity with another suggestion, his bid will not be cried, some friend can bid for him,) if a speculator buys it he will pay his money and the defaulting taxpayer has made a good sale of his laud and brought capital into the State. Does any taxpayer object to selling his land for its full value to a purchaser who will pay him his money and pay the taxes next year? If the State buys it she will be in the same predicament with the defaulting taxpayer—have no money to pay her bid. Is there any danger or loss in this? Is it resisting the government? Is it a rebellion that will call for the enforcement of the Ku-Klux bill? I do not see it.

One more suggestion, at the risk of being WHY THE PORMER GERMAN EXPEDITION FAILED. It is very much to be regretted that the great German North Polar expedition of 1869-70 did Zembla, as it was originally pointed out by Dr. Petermann, who declared it to be the best route for penetrating into the heart of the Polar basin. not take this route, through the sea of Nova

In spite of the fact that the highest authori-ties have hitherto decidedly opposed every In spite of the fact that the highest authorities have hitherto decidedly opposed every route east of Spitzbergen, and that the numerous Russian expeditions during the present century have not even been able to sail round the northern part of Nova Zembla, and although the voyage of the Norwegian, Johannesen, last year, close to the coast of the double bland to the Sea of Kara to the Sea of Bara. island to the Sea of Kara, to the Sea of Ba-rentz, was considered an extraordinary and doubtful event, in spite of these facts to the contrary, our experience has proved the excontrary, our experience has proved the ex-stence of an extensive open sea north of Nova

The Sea of Kara has been explored by the rate sea of Rata has been explored by the navigators Simonsen and Nattisen, and others, and reported to be almost completely free from ice. Simonsen has not found any ice even around the White Island. On the strength of these explorations, the connection of the open sea of Nova Zembia with the waters of the north of Siberia may be considered an established fact. With this discovery vanishes an immense territory of ice from our maps.
The year 1871 will undoubtedly be represented as very favorable to the ice navigation, although "unfavorable" years have often been spoken of without cause or proof. But the walrus hunters of Noringia are unanimous in regarding last summer as the worst season ever experienced. Even the steamer Ger-mania, of the German expedition, has not succeeded in penetrating into the Sea of Kara. In Norway the fact that sailing vessels have achieved higher results than steamships is at tributed to the faulty construction of the Ger mania as a sailing vessel as well as a steamer, and it is, therefore, a matter of great impor-tance to subject this vessel to an impartial ex-

amination. THE RESULT OF THE POLAR EXPEDITION. The question now arises, how came the re-The question now arises, how came the result of the present polar voyage to be so essentially different from all that had hitherto been experienced? We are as far from the presumption to believe that we have acted with more energy and resolution than our predecessors, 2s from piacing on lithe antarprise on a degree with the large expeditions that went before us. The key to the riddle is simply this: that nearly all expeditions have entered and leit these waters too early in the season. The best and only period for navigation is the autumn. Another reason for the ill-success of all these expeditions was that they kept too near the coast of Nova Zembla or Splitzbergen, as it now appears that to penetrate north forty to forty-two degrees longitude is the most suitable part of the sea of Nova Zembla. We reached seventy-nine northern failtude almost without any difficulty, and it was only the want of provisions that prevented us from going further north.

The probable cause of this favorable state of the ice in the sea of Nova Zembla in the autumn appears to be the Gulf Stream. From

The probable cause of this favorable state of the ice in the sea of Nova Zembla in the autumn appears to be the Gulf Stream. From the collection and comparison of all previous observations this cannot, however, be said as certain, but only as probable. In favor of our opinion we may mention the fact that in this hight latitude the temperature of the water in September is three to five degrees higher than that of the sire also the frequency of fog. the that of the air; also the frequency of fog, the stream to the northeast, on the coast of Nova Zembla, the characteristic blue color of the Zembis, the characteristic blue color of the Guif Stream, and the extraordinary number of small animals. In the beginning of Sep tember the Guif Stream seems to leave the coast of Nova Zembia, and to appear further west, or perhaps extend itself over a much larger space. This stream of warm water is not equally deep, and loses power as it extends further north. One of the most noteworthy facts is the large number of whales in the Sea of Nova Zembia. The scientific experiments made during our voyages consisted in observations of the temperature of the surface of the water, in regular meteorological face of the water. In regular meteorological researches at different depths, in geological examinations of collections of stones and plants. &c.

PAYMENT OF MUTILATED GREEN-BACKS.

WASHINGTON, November 20. After the first of January, pieces of treasury notes less than half the size of the whole note will have no value without evidence being furnished that the larger portion has been de-stroyed. Pieces between one-half and five-eighths will be worth half, and pieces over five-eighths will be worth the whole face of

MORMON WOMEN—GRACE GREENWOOD'S OB-SERVATION OF THEM.—Those I have met ap-pear to me, I must say, like good and gentle Christian women. They are singularly simple in dress and modest in demeanor. What sad-dens me is their air of extreme quietude, re-tirement and repression. But for the children around them you would think some of them were women who had done with this werld. I am teld that the wives of even the highest Mormon dignitaries show little pride in their lords. It were perhaps difficult to feel much lords. It were perhaps difficult to feel much pride in the sixteenth part of a man, as men go. Even the first wife of a wealthy saint be-trays in her husband and household, they say, no exultant joy of possession. An in-vestment in a Mormon heart and home must be rather uncertain stock for a wo-man. I am assured, though, that the second wife is seldom taken without the full consent of the first. Not only are the poor woman's religious faith and zeal appealed to, but her nagnanimity toward her sister-woman out in the cold. It must be through great suffering that such heights of self-abnegation are reached. The crucifixion of the divine weak ness of a loving woman's heart must be a severe process. As to the Mormon men whom I have met, mostly leaders in the church and prominent, well-to-do cisizens, I must say that look remarkably care-free, and even under the cross. Virgil, I believe, has where the expression: "O three times they look remarkably Sales of the look penalty look, and consequently look penalty ple to entertain that a husband is bound to pay all bills contracted by his wife. No such monstrous doctrine is allowed in the law. Tradesmen must ascertain the facts and the true relations of man and wife before allowing the latter to run up bills which he is to be looked to to pay." Commenting upon this exposition of law, which ought to be more familiar than it is, the Philadelphia Record thinks that when tradespeople come to distinctly nuderstand it was

THE CHINESE COLLEGIAN.—Alluding to the emigration of thirty Celestials to study at Yale, a correspondent says: "The Chinese Freshman flying his leisure kite upon the college grounds, instead of carrying off midnight gates and nailing up obnoxious tutors; the Chinese Sophomore feeding upon frugal rat, instead of lav-Ishing his money upon bad champagne; the Chinese Junior making his own clothing, instead of making the fortunes of designing tailors; and the Chinese Senior preferring to translate Confucius into English rather than to firt with the traditional belie of New Haven, will utterly confound the traditions of Yale, and provoke undergraduate\_hostlity to Chinese cheap study." THE RUSSIAN PRINCE.

CHARLESTON, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 21, 1871.

Particulars of His Arrival and Reception in New York.

The log of the Russian irigate Svetland (whose arrival with H. I. H. the Grand Duke Alexis on board has already been announced by telegraph,) shows that she eucountered a heavy storm off Cape Hatteras, on the 10th instant, which continued until last Friday, instant, which continued until last Friday, when an observation was taken which showed her to be forty miles off Cape May. Continuing up the coast a pilot was taken on board at Barnegat at four o'clock Saturday afternoon, and she was brought up to this harbor Sunday afternoon. The irigate sustained no damage, and did not even ship a sea during the storm. This morning there is a heavy fall of rain, with a blustering easterly wind, and the reception will have to be postponed until tomorrow, at which time the First Division National Guard is ordered out. The steamer National Guard is ordered out. The steame Mary Powell, with the reception committee on board, has started down the bay to greet the Grand Duke, and ascertain whether he pre-fers to proceed at once to Washington for the formal visit to the President contemplated by formal visit to the President contemplated by the Russian official programme, or to remain here and have the public reception take place to-morrow. Notwithstanding the heavy rain, hundreds of elegantly dressed ladies accompa-nied the committee down the bay, and many hundred persons are standing on the pler in the storm. Broadway is also thronged with expectant citizens, the news of the postponement of the procession not having yet been published.

published.
Alexis is looking exceedingly well. He is dressed simply in the uniform of a lieutenant of the Russian Navy. He is tall, and strongly built, with the air and manner of a gentleman. He has a clear complexion, light hair and whiskers, and blue eyes. He speaks English quite fluently, but apears to prefer to converse in French. LATER.—Alexis has arrived at the Clarendon

Hotel. THE SUSPENDED SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW YORK, Nevember 20.

Heo. Edward Schell has been appointed receiver of the National Savings Bank. It is
believed that the Guardian and Bowling Green Bank will be enabled ultimately to

MURPHY'S HEAD IN THE BASKET.

WASHINGTON, November 20 Collector of Customs Murphy, of New York, has resigned. Chester A. Arthur succeeds him. The President and Ex-Collector Murphy exchanged letters expressing mutual confi-ience in each other

LAYING OF CORNER-STONES.

NEW ORLEANS, November 20.

The corner stone of the Temple Sinai was laid yesterday. S. M. Todd, grand master, conducted the masonic ceremonies. Among conducted the masonic deremonies. Among the orators was the Rev. J. K. Guthlem, of Temple Emanuel, New York. Also, the corner stone of St. Stephen's Church, on Napoleon street. Rev. Bishop Quinlan, and Archbishop Perche assisted.

THE TROUBLES OF TAMMANY.

New York, November 20. Connolly has resigned, and Mayor Hall has Emanuel B. Hart, a leading Tammany achem, says Tweed must resign his membership in the Tammany Society and Democratic general committee, and if he does not, meas-ures will be taken to force him out.

HOW NAPOLEON TALKS.

He Denies that the Sonapartists are Conspiring, and gives his Views on the Condition of France.

[From the London Times, October 23.] [From the London Times, October 23.]
We have received from a trustworthy source the following account of a conversation which was neld yesterday at Oniselhurst, between the Emperor Napoleon and our informant, who is authorized to publish the statement. His Majesty spoke as follows: "It is contended that the Bonapartists are conspiring. I do not believe it. It is only parties who feel themselves in a minority in the country who have recourse to occult practices. It is only those who wish to impose their views upon the larger number who conspire. When a the larger number who conspire. When a man has been as I have been, during twenty-three years, at the head of a great nation, and when he has been animated by a single thought—the welfare of the country serves the sentiment of his away from him the low intrigues which degrade those who have recourse to them. Without illusions and without discouragement, I rely upon the justice of the French people, and I am resigned to my fate, the conviction whatever may be the decrees of Providence Moreover, when one has fallen from such Moreover, when one has fallen from such a height, the first sentiment one experiences is not the desire to again mount upon the pinnacle, but to seek the causes of the fall in order to explain one's conduct and combat calumny, while still recognizing one's faults. In doing this one reviews the past, rather than seeks to read the future, and strives much more to justify one's self than to accomplish a restoration. Hence the legitimate desire to employ public means of refuting unjust attacks and of rectifying erroneous appreciations. To enlighten public opinion by truthful statements is a duty to those whom fortune has struck down; while all agitation to attempt the re-esis a duty to those whom fortune has struck down; while all agitation to attempt the re-establishment of the Imperial regime would only retard the moral reaction which has already commenced. To all who have come from France to visit me I have held the same language: 'I am opposed,' I have said to them, 'to either intrigues or plots. France needs repose to graphe her to recover from her disas.

to either intrigues or plots. France needs repose to enable her to recover from her disasters.' He would be most culpable who should seek to foment trouble for the advancement of his personal interest. The present government is merely provisional, and does not in the future exclude any form of government. To attempt to overthrow it would be a bad action; though my rights remain still intact, and so long as the people shall not have been regularly consulted, no decision of the Chamber can prevent me from being the legitimate sovereign of France. Many officers have written to me to ask if they should place themselves at the disposition of the present government, and if I position of the present government, and if consented to release them from their oath. have answered that the question being plainly stated between order on the one hand and stated between order on the one main and the most frightful anarchy on the other, they should not hesitate to serve their country; but that I could not release them from their oath until, by a direct vete, the entire nation shall have chosen a definite government. Thus you see like the man in Horace. I wrap myself in my right and my presignation. Strong in my own conscience. resignation. Strong in my own conscience, I restrain the impatience of some and despise the treachery and the insults of others. I observe, with a certain degree of satisfaction, serve, with a certain degree of satisfactor, that the Republic is forced to act with severity against the very men who, during twenty-three years, attacked my government, and to adopt many of the measures which I regarded as indispensable to the maintenance of order;

NEW YORK POLITICAL GOSSIP.— A New York correspondent writes under date of the 16th inst.: "A few days ago the fact was mentioned that an informal meeting of prominent Demo-cratic leaders from different sections of the country, had been called here for the purpose of taking council together with reference to some concert of action in regard to the apthat an informal meeting of prominent Demo proaching presidential election. In response to that call many gentlemen are now here. among them ex-Governor Seymour, ex-Governor English, of Connecticut, and Senator Casserly, of California. The feeling is strongly in favor of reducing the Issues of the campaign to a demand for a lower tariff, a more economical administration of to a demand for a lower tariff, a more economical administration of government, and a thorough exposure and punishment of corruption in office—the reform movement in this city to be the key-note of the last mentioned. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, city to be the key-note of the last mentioned. The proposed 'passive policy' as to a candidate, will also be considered. There are some who insist upon bringing the Ku-Klux, the constitutional amendments, and other questions resulting from the late war into the foreground, but these will probably be overruled. In the course of a tew days interesting developments may be expected."

events, the fury of factions, the weakness of the men in power, and the exactions of the

FROST AND COTTON.

NEW YORK, November 20.

The Present Rate of Receipts no Criterion of This Year's Yield.

[From the Augusta Constitutionalist.]

The decisive frost of the 16th instant, accompanied with ice, settles the point as to the actual yield of the cotton crop. Presuming that this frost extended over the entire cotton region, there is no more addition to the product after this date. It is a killing frost-Speculation will become more active now as to the actual crop of 1871, and information will rapidly concentrate at Liverpool and New York on this point. The receipts since September 1st are no guide to the result. For the first four months after the commercial year begins, the receipts at the ports are about the same, whether it be a long crop or a short same, whether it be a long crop or a short crop. There is a certain amount of each planter's crop—unfortunately a very large portion—always mortgaged or incumbered by liens and debts, so that it is a necessity pressing on the planter to hurry it forward to market, be the price high or low, bethe crop long or short. In the first place, the labor is entitled to one-third of all that is made. This is the proportion, whether the laborers are paid wages, or in a share of the crop. This is usually drawn upon, and paid out in money or supplies as the year progresses, so that when usually drawn upon, and paid out in money or supplies as the year progresses, so that when the time for picking, ginning and packing ar-rives there is an urgent demand to be reim-bursed. The planter wants his money, if he has advanced to the negroes. The factor wants the money, with large interest and com-missions that he has advanced to the planters. These advances always invariably exceed one-third of the cash value of the entire crop. In most instances it exceeds two-thirds. If the planter eats his Christmas dinner without planter eats his Christmas dinner without having drawn on his factor for at least one-half of his crop, and various storekeepers and

nair of his crop, and various storekeepers and others for personal and family expenses and supplies to the extent of one-fourth more, he is a thrifty man and a good manager.

Whether, then, the crop be three millions and a quarter or four millions and a quarter, there is a stringent obligation on the planter to send the first third of it to market as fast as the control of the c to send the first third of it to market as fast as he can get it ready. We find this illustrated in the crops of 1869 and of 1870. Taking the tables, as furnished by the New York Financial Chronicle of November 11th, we find that up to November 5th, 1869, the receipts were 532,475 bales, while the total crop was only 3.154,946 bales. In 1870, up to November 5, the receipts were only 546,471 bales, although the total crop reached the enormous figure of 4.352,317 bales. Thus the receipts to November 5th, on a crop of a little over three millions 4,352,317 bales. Thus the receipts to November 5th, on a crop of a little over three millions of bales, were only twelve thousand (27,000) less than receipts of a crop of nearly four and a half millions. This proportion of receipts to total crop will hold good up to the end of the year. Up to November 5th, of this year, the receipts are 459,795 bales. This is all that the facilities for preparing and forwarding to market enabled the planters to accomplish. It is no indication of the extent of the crop. The

no indication of the extent of the crop. The season has not been as early or as favorable for picking and forwarding as last season. This may cause the receipts at the end of this year to show a marked falling off from last year. But it will be after the first of January when we may begin to see evidences on which to base calculations. Then, and more espe-cially after January and February, if the crop is a short one the failing off of receipts will begin to disclose the fact. If the crop is a large one—that is approaching 4,000,000 bales —the receipts will continue large, and continue —the receipts will continue large, and continue so during all the spring and summer months. If the crop of 1871 does not prove a short one compared with that of 1870, then there is no reliance to be placed on facts and indications pointing that way during the entire growing season, and we must be at sea hereafter in all such calculations. There has been scarcely an element in favor of a large yield. There have been an unusually large number of influences unfavorable to it. If the crop exceeds three-tourths of that of last year, it will be because of some mysterious power of production which defles adverse influences.

THE OLD WORLD'S NEWS.

MADRID, November 20.

The movement of the radical members of the Cortes resulted in a defeat of the ministry upon a test vote, the question being upon the permanent session of the Cortes—a measure nation, and a single y—he pre-dignity, and casts

Two ships, names unknown, collided in the Mersey, and both sunk instantly. All hands London, November 20.

The Count of Chambord contradicts the re

port that he intends to surrender his right to the throne of France.

THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

WASHINGTON, November 2 0.

The barometer will probably fall on Tuesday, with northeasterly winds and threatening weather on the Guif Coast. Partially cloudy and pleasant weather in the interior of the Southern and Guif States. The area of lowest pressure will move southeastward through Canada, with westerly winds. A falling bar-

Canada, with westerly winds. A faling barometer and threatening weather in New York
and New England. Rising barometer and
cleuring weather from Virginia to Lake Huron
and westward; brisk but not dangerous winds
from the southwest on Lake Erie. Cautionary
signals continue this evening at Grand Haven
and are ordered for Oswero.

France to visit me I have held the same lan- guage: 'lam opposed,' I have said to them, 'to either intrigues or plots. France needs repose to enable her to recover from her disas-	and are ordered for Oswego. Yesterday's Weather Reports of the Signal Service, U. S. A.—4.47 P. M., Local Fime.				
ters.' He would be most cuipade who should seek to foment trouble for the advancement of his personal interest. The present government is merely provisional, and does not in the future exclude any form of government. To attempt to overthrow it would be a bad action; though my rights remain still intact, and so long as the	Place of Observation.	Height of Baro- meter	Wind Thermometer	Win	State of the Weather
i people shall not have been regularly consulted, no decision of the Chamber can prevent me from being the legitimate sovereign of France. Many officers have written to me to ask if they should place themselves at the disposition of the present government, and if I consented to release them from their oath. I have answered that the question being plainly stated between order on the one hand and the most frightful anarchy on the other, they should not hesitate to serve their country; but that I could not release them from their oath until, by a direct vete, the entire nation shall have chosen a definite government. Thus you see like the man in Horace. I wrap myself in my right and my resignation. Strong in my own conscience, I reserving the impatience of some and despise	Angusta, Ga Baitimpre Boston Charleston Chicago Olicinati Galveston Key West, Fla Knoxville, Tenn Memphis. Tenn Mt. Washington. New Orleans New York Norfolk Norfolk Portland Portland Bavannah Savannah St. Louis Washington.D O Wilmington.N.O	30.11 30.15 30.19 20.15 30.26 30.21 30.05 30.14 29.94 30.09 30.16 30.08 30.16 30.06 30.15 30.15	541 S 63 SE 32 SW 41 W 55 NWW 30 NWW 57 NE 54 SW 46 S 46 S 46 S 56 SE	Gentle. Light. Fresh. Gentle. Gentle. Gentle. Fresh. Gentle. Fresh. Gentle. Fresh. Gentle. Light. Gentle. Gentle. Light. Gentle. Light. Gentle. Light. Gentle. Light.	Thr'n g- Misty. Misty. Olendy. Olendy. Olendy. Olendy. Olendy. Olendy. Olendy. Olent. Thr'ng. Cloudy. Lt. Rain Thr'ng. Lt. Rain Olendy. Clear. Thr'ng.
the treachery and the insults of others. I ob- serve, with a certain degree of satisfaction, that the Republic is forced to act with severity against the very men who, during twenty- turee years, attacked my government, and to adopt many of the measures which I regarded as indispensable to the maintenance of order; but, as I am not a man of party, this feeling gives place in my heart to another and a stronger—the pain with which I see the desti- nies of France delivered over to the hazard of events, the fury of factions, the weakness of	NOTE.—The weather report dated 7.47 o'clock, this morning, will be posted in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce at 10 o'clock A. M., and, together with the weather chart, may (by the Journesy of the Chamber) be examined by shipmasters at any time during the day.  Guns! Guns! Guns!				

The subscriber has rececently received a fine assortment of GUNS, consisting of: BOYS' DOUBLE AND SINGLE BARREL, made expressly to order in England. Good SPORTING GUNS of all sizes and prices.

ALSO,
A fine ass rimet of ENGLISH DOUBLE BAR.

REL BREECH-LOADING GUNS, at very low prices, with a fine assortment of POWDER PLASKS, Shot Fouches, Caps, Wads, &c., &c. C. GRAVELEY, No. 52 East Bay South of the Postoffice nov7-tuths6

WITTE BROTHERS,

FACTORS AND

No. 6 ACCOMMODATION WHARF, CHARLESTON, S. C.

Will make liberal advances on consignments to them or to their friends in New York and Liver-pool. Will also pay strict attention to the filling of all orders for Plantation and Family Supplies. GEO. W. WITTE.....ARMIN F. WITTE. Married.

THE END OF SPECULATIONS ABOUT
THE CROP.

DWIGHT-GAILLARD.—At Winnsboro, S. C. on Tuesday evening, 14th November, by the Rev. William H. Oampbell, CHARLES S. Dwight to Maria L. daughter of the late David Gaillard, of Fairfield District, S. C.

## Juneral Motices.

MORTON.—Died. Sunday, November 19th, 1871. Wm. K. Morton, aged 65 years. a native of New Hampshire, and a resident of this city for 35 New York Herald and Journal of Comnerce please copy.

THE FRIENDS AND ACQUAINT-ANCES of the Family are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral Service at Zion Presbyteria Church, Glebe street, THIS AFTERNOON, at half-

## Obitnarn.

SILCOX.—Died, in this city, on the morning of he 13th instant, after a brief illness, H. W. Sil-iox, aged 22 years, 11 months and 16 days. cox, aged 22 years, 11 months and 16 days.

He was an exemplary young man, and was beloved by his many friends. But a month before his death his devoted mother was called to another and more giorious state of existence; and now one in the vigor of manhood and with bright prospects has passed from a world of toll and pain, we trust, to one of peace and happiness. He possessed a genial disposition and rare moral attainments, and time tiself will not efface his worthy name from our memories. But we are not without hope, believing that his prayer, asking that his spirit would be received, was heard, and that he now sings the song of the Redeemed on High. on High.
"And I heard a voice from Heaven, saying,
Come up hither."
C.

## Special Notices.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, CHARLESTON, S. C. NOVEMBER 20, 1871. -THURSDAY having been set apart by the City Council as a DAY OF SOLEMN PRAYER AND THANKSGIVING, this office will be closed on that day. All paper maturing on the 23d instant, must

therefore, be anticipated. F. A. MITCHELL.

(Signed) Cashier. THE PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK

OF CHARLESTON, S. C., NOVEMBER 20, 1871 .-THURSDAY next, the 23d instant, having been set apart by the city authorities as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer, this Bank will be closed. Notes and Collections maturing on that day must be anticipated. By order.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

CHARLESTON, NOVEMBER 21, 1871 .- THURSDAY next, the 23d instant, having been appointed a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer by the city authorities, this Bank will be closed. The business of that day must therefore be anticipated. WM. C. BREESE,

nov21-2

CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP SEA GULL, from Baltimore, are hereby notified that she is This DAY discharging cargo at Pier No. 1. Union Wharves. All goods not taken away at sunset will remain on the wharf at con-MORDECAL & CO., signees' risk. Agents. nov21-1

CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP HAMPION, from New York, are notified that he is discharging cargo at Adger's Wharf. Goods uncalled for at sunset will remain on the wharf at owners' risk. JAMES ADGER & CO.,

THE CHARLESTON CHARITA-LE ASSOCIATION, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FREE SCHOOL FUND .- OFFICAL RAFFLED NUMBERS. CLASS No. 207-MORNING.

31-41-54-56-70-46-39-65-29-63-73-14 CLASS No. 208-EVENING. 17-15-14-40-72-66-37-5-13-25-1-69

As witness our hand at Charleston this 20th day of November, 1871. FENN PECK, JAMES GILLILAND,

Sworn Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE SAVANNAH AND NOVEMBER 17, 1871 .- Excursion Tickets will be sold over this Road for five days, commencing SUNDAY, November 19, to Savannah and return for one Fare, to enable visitors to attend the Fair of the Industrial Association.

Tickets good till Monday, November 27, 1871. C. S. GADSDEN,

Engineer and Superintendent. S. C. BOYLSTON, G. F. and T. Agent.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT

COURT .- By an order of the Honorable GEO. S BRYAN, United States District Judge, the Session of the District Court and the hearing of all petitions and motions in Bankruptcy, or in the general business of the District Court is further postponed until the 20th of November inst. BANL. HORLBECK, Clerk.

CITY HALL, OFFICE CLERK OF

COUNCIL, CHARLESTON, S. C., NOVEMBER 16TH, 1871.—Sealed Proposals, directed to the Committee on Contracts, for doing the SCAVEN-GERS' WORK of the City, according to the Ordinance of January 19th, 1858, will be received at this office up to 12 o'clock M., on the 21st instant. Contractors are required to name their sureties W. W. SIMONS, in proposals. nov16-6 Clerk of Council.

DEST CLEAR AND HARMLESS AS WA-TER-NATTANS'S CRYSTAL DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR .- A perfectly clear preparation in one pottle, as easily applied as water, for restoring to gray hair its natural color and youth'ul appearance, to eradicate and prevent dandrud, to promote the growth of the hair and stop its falling out. It is entirely harmless, and perfectly free from any poisonous substance, and will therefore take the place of all the dirty and unpleasant preparations now in use. Numerous testimonia's have been sent us from many of our most prominent citizens, some of which are subjoined. In everything in which the articles now in use are objectionable, CRYSTAL DISCOVERY is perfect. It is warranted to contain neither Sugar of Lead, Sulphur or Nitrate of Silver, it does not soll the clothes or scalp, is agreeably perfumed, and makes one of the bist dressings for the Hair in use. It restores the color of the Hair "more perfect and uniformly than any other preparation," and always does so in from three to ten days, virtually feeding the roots of the Hair with all the nourishing qualities necessary to its growth and healthy condition; it restores the decayed and induces a new growth of the Hair more post tively than anything else. The application of this wonderful discovery also produces a pleasant and cooling effect on the scalp and gives the Hair a pleasing and elegant appearance. We call especial attention to the fact that a

limited number of trial bottles will be given away gratuitously to those wishing to try it. You wil notice that in pursuing this course our aim is to convince by the actual merits of the article. ARTHUR NATTANS, Inventor and Proprietor, Waskington, D. C.

nov18-stuthly

ON MARRIAGE. Happy relief for Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood re-

stored. Nervous debility cured. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAV ING demands against the Estate of the lat Mr. CHARLES H. KONIG, otherwise called KING, of Charleston, decensed, will present attested statements of the same to Messrs. SIMONS & SIMONS, Attorneys at Law, No. 77 Broad street, Charles ton, S. C., and all persons indebted thereto wil

W. A. MERTENS

make payment to them or the undersigned. Administratrix.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CARO-INA, COUNTY OF CHARLESTON-COURT OF DOMMON PLEAS-RICHARD C. DANIEL, PLAINTIFF, AGAINST NORMAN W. KINGSLEY, ALFRED A. POST AND ALFRED C. POST, trading inder the firm name and style of the "LINDEN PARKE LAND COMPANY," at Beaufort, Beaufort County, State aforesaid, Defendant—Sumons for money demand—[Complaint not served.]

To NORMAN W. KINGSLEY, ALFRED A. POST and ALFRED C. POST, trading under the firm ame and style of the "LINDEN PARKE LAND COMPANY," at Beaufort, County of Beaufort, state aforesald, defendants in this action: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the said county, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers at their office, No. 48 Broad street, Charleston, S. C., within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of service.

If you fail to answer this complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty-one hundred and six dollars, principal and interest, and also with interest at the rate of seven per cent. from the fourth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, on that amount to the day of payment, and costs. Dated November 4th, 1871

WHALEY & MITCHELL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

[seal.] A. C. RICHMOND, C. C. P. TO NORMAN W. KINGSLEY, ALFRED A. POST

and ALFRED C. POST: Take notice, that the summons in this action, of which the foregoing is a copy, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, for Charleston County. on the fourth day of November, 1871. WHALEY & MITCHELL,

Plaintiff's Attorneys. THE STATE OF SOUTH CARO-

LINA, COUNTY OF CHARLESTON-COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-RICHARD C. DANIEL, PLAIN-TIFF, AGAINST NORMAN W. KINGSLEY, DE-PENDANT .- Summons for money demand .- [Complaint not served.] To NORMAN W. KINGSLEY, Defendant in this action: You are hereby summoned and required

to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of common Pleas for the said County, and to serve copy of your answer on the subscribers, at their office. No. 48 Broad street, Charleston, S. C., within twenty-days after the service of this sumonds on you, exclusive of the day of service. If you fail to answer this complaint within the

time aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment arainst you for the sum of ten thousand two hundred and thirty-three 33-100 dollars, principai and interest, and also with interest at the ate of seven percent, from the fourth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, on that amount to the day of paynenr, and costs. Dated November 4, 1871.

WHALEY & MITCHELL, Plaintiff's Attorneys. [Seal.] A. C. RICHMOND, C. C. P.

To NORMAN W. KINGSLEY: Take notice, that the summons in this action, of which the foregoing is a copy, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, for Charleston County, on the fourth day of November, 1871. WHALEY & MITCHELL,

THE STATE OF SOUTH CARO-LINA, COUNTY OF CHARLESTON-Court of Common Pleas.—RICHARD C. DANIEL, Plaintiff against NOEMAN W. KINGSLEY, Defendant. summons for Money Demand .- [Complaint not

To NORMAN W. KINGSLEY, Defendant in this action: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the said County, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers at their office, No. 48 Broad street, Charleston, S. C., within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of service.

If you fail to answer this complaint within the ime aforesaid, the Plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of fifty-four hundred and eventy 80-100 dollars, principal and interest, and also with interest at the rate of seven per ent. from the fourth day of November, one thou sand eight hundred and seventy-one, on that amount to day of payment, and costs. Dated November 4th, 1871.

WHALEY & MITCHELL, Plaintiff's Attorneys. [Seal.] A. C. RICHMOND, C. C. P.

To NORMAN W. KINGSLEY: Take notice, that the summons in this action, of which the foregoing is a copy, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, for Charleston County, on the fourth day of November, 1871. WHALEY & MITCHELL, nov7-tuf6

Plaintiff's Attorneys. THE STATE OF SOUTH CARO-

LINA, COUNTY OF CHARLESTON-Court of Com mon Pleas .- RICHARD C. DANIEL, Plaintiff against, ALFRED A. POST, Defendant .- Summons for Money Demand .- [Complaint not served.] To ALFRED A. POST, Defendant in this action:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Com men Pleas for the said County, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers at their office, No. 48 Broad street, Charleston, S. C., within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of service.

If you fail to answer this complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of six thousand one hun. dred and thirty-six 73 100 dollars, principal and interest, and also interest at the rate of seven per cent. from date to the time of payment, and costs.

Dated November 4th, 1871. WHALEY & MITCHELL, Plaintiff's Attorneys. [Seal.] A. C. RICHMOND, C. C. P.

To ALFRED A. POST: Take notice, that the summons in this action, of which the foregoing is a copy, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, for Charleston County, on the fourth day of November, 1871.
WHALEY & MITCHELL,

nov7-tuf6 OFFICE OF COUNTY TREASULIER,

FIRE-PROOF BUILDING, CHARLESTON, S. C., NOVEMBER 6TH, 1871 .- The Books of the Treasurer of Charleston County will be opened on the 20th day of November, 1871, for the receipt of TAXES due the State and County for the year 1871. The penalty of twenty per cent. provided by

aw will be added to all Taxes remaining unpaid. on the 15th day of January, 1872. The rate of taxation for the year 1871 is as follows, viz:

State Tax per centum...... 7 mills County Tax per centum.....3 mills.